

development of 1933 to 1937. The CCC built a series of foot trails, and horse and fire trails that traversed 400 feet in elevation change and provided remarkable views of the hills, river valley, and stone bluffs of the study area. Several trails followed earlier wagon roads including Rocky Ridge Trail and Chilton Creek Trail. Chilton Creek Trail served as a county road into the 1940s, and by the late 1950s had been converted into a hiking trail. The CCC improved Rocky Ridge Trail in 1933 with stone steps. Others served for fire protection routes including Fire Tower Road (known as Tower Trail in the 1930s), Kinnard Loop, Tatum Trail, and Chilton Loop Trail. Slough Trail was built by the NPS on the old 1934 road bed that followed the alignment of the Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711). Within the core development area, a series of trails connects the cabins with the Dining Lodge (HS-422) and Museum (HS-420). The majority of the trails extend into the natural areas, and follow ridges, streams and creeks.

Peavine Trail, was developed in the 1970s in association with the improvement of the study area as part of the establishment of the national park. This short .1 mile trail parallels the Current River following on an old road bed that remains from when the road was rerouted north of the pavilion in the 1970s.

Features associated with the trails include two footbridges at Chubb Hollow, built by the CCC in the 1930s. The wooden portions of these have been replaced but the original abutments remain. Trails in the core development area include long flights of stone steps.

Trails that pre-date the CCC-development include the Big Spring Trail, originally built prior to 1927. By 1936, the trail was extended to the Dining Lodge (HS-422) and the original CCC-built steps and stone retaining walls. An interpretive circle was added between

1960 and 1970, and portions of the trail were replaced with mortared flagstone between the 1960s to 1970s, and again in 1989. Additional trail work was completed in the 1990s, including trail repairs and wayfinding signage throughout the system.

Analysis of Integrity -

The pedestrian circulation remains similar to the system developed by the CCC and the original trails of the 1920s. The trails present during the period of the significance are extant and the system retains integrity. Most trails follow their original configurations and alignments. Some trails have changed in use, and others have been slightly modified including replacement of stone steps with timber or concrete.

A few trails are missing from the period of significance, including Water Hollow Trail, McSpadden Trail, and portions of Chilton Trail and Tatum Trail. These have been washed out due to reoccurring floods and are obscured by dense vegetation. In these cases, the trail corridor is typically visible as a slight trace.

The following pages graphically illustrate the analysis of the study area's circulation system as it changed over time. It documents the State park's early development, construction of roads and trails by the CCC and WPA, modifications by Missouri State Parks, and those made by the NPS in the 1970s.

Water Circulation

Water routes along the Current River provide access to the BSHD. Boating and kayaking are popular activities within OZAR, and visitors enter and exit the study area from the river at two formal access points. A boat ramp occurs east of Peavine Road, and a small boat dock is below the Dining Lodge (HS-422).

The boat ramp provides access to the Current River from Peavine Road. Two asphalt-paved



Figure 3-15. Two boat ramps occur at the Current River, connected by a parking area and accessed by Peavine Road. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-16. Stone Retaining Wall and Abutments (HS-423A). (Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 ramps are available, separated by a wide
2 parking area that accommodates boat trailers.
3 The boat ramps and parking area are in good
4 condition.

5
6 The boat dock is located at the confluence
7 of the Current River and Big Spring branch,
8 below the Dining Lodge (HS-422). The boat
9 dock is built of dimensioned lumber, and is in
10 fair condition.

11 12 *Analysis of Integrity -*

13 The water circulation remains similar to the
14 period of significance. The boat ramp was
15 added in the 1970s, located at the former
16 location of a CCC-designed swimming hole
17 that had been destroyed by flooding. The
18 current access was expanded since the period
19 of significance to include the additional ramp.
20 The Current River has been and continues to
21 be a popular summer recreational area for
22 boaters. Although the existing access points
23 are not the original materials, the locations
24 and pattern of use in these areas contributes
25 to the significance of the cultural landscape
26 and the pattern of water circulation retains
27 integrity.

28 29 **Constructed Waterways**

30
31 Constructed waterways include a series of
32 stone abutments along Big Spring branch,
33 the five Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711),
34 constructed by the CCC in the floodplain of
35 the river.

36
37 The five Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711)
38 were built in 1934 along the slough to protect
39 Big Spring from flood waters. Of the five, Big
40 Spring Stone Dikes #3 and #5 remain. (see
41 Big Spring character area).

42 43 CCC Stone Abutments

44 The CCC built mortared native stone retaining
45 walls to stabilize the shore of Big Spring
46 branch and allow pedestrian trails and access

1 to the source. These retaining walls were
2 designed to blend into the landscape with
3 long continuous courses of varied widths to
4 appear as a natural outcropping. Loose laid
5 stone revetment walls were placed by the
6 CCC in thirteen locations along Big Spring
7 branch. The revetment walls were intended
8 to fade out by partially disappearing and
9 intermittently reappearing.

10
11 The abutments extend all along the west
12 side of Big Spring branch from the bridge to
13 the Dining Lodge (HS-422), and along the
14 west edge of the Current River north of Big
15 Spring branch (near location of non-extant
16 swimming pool and bath house).

17
18 The revetment walls along Big Spring branch
19 are no longer visible. Segments of the stone
20 abutments have been removed at the boat
21 ramp and others have either become eroded
22 or overgrown with vegetation.

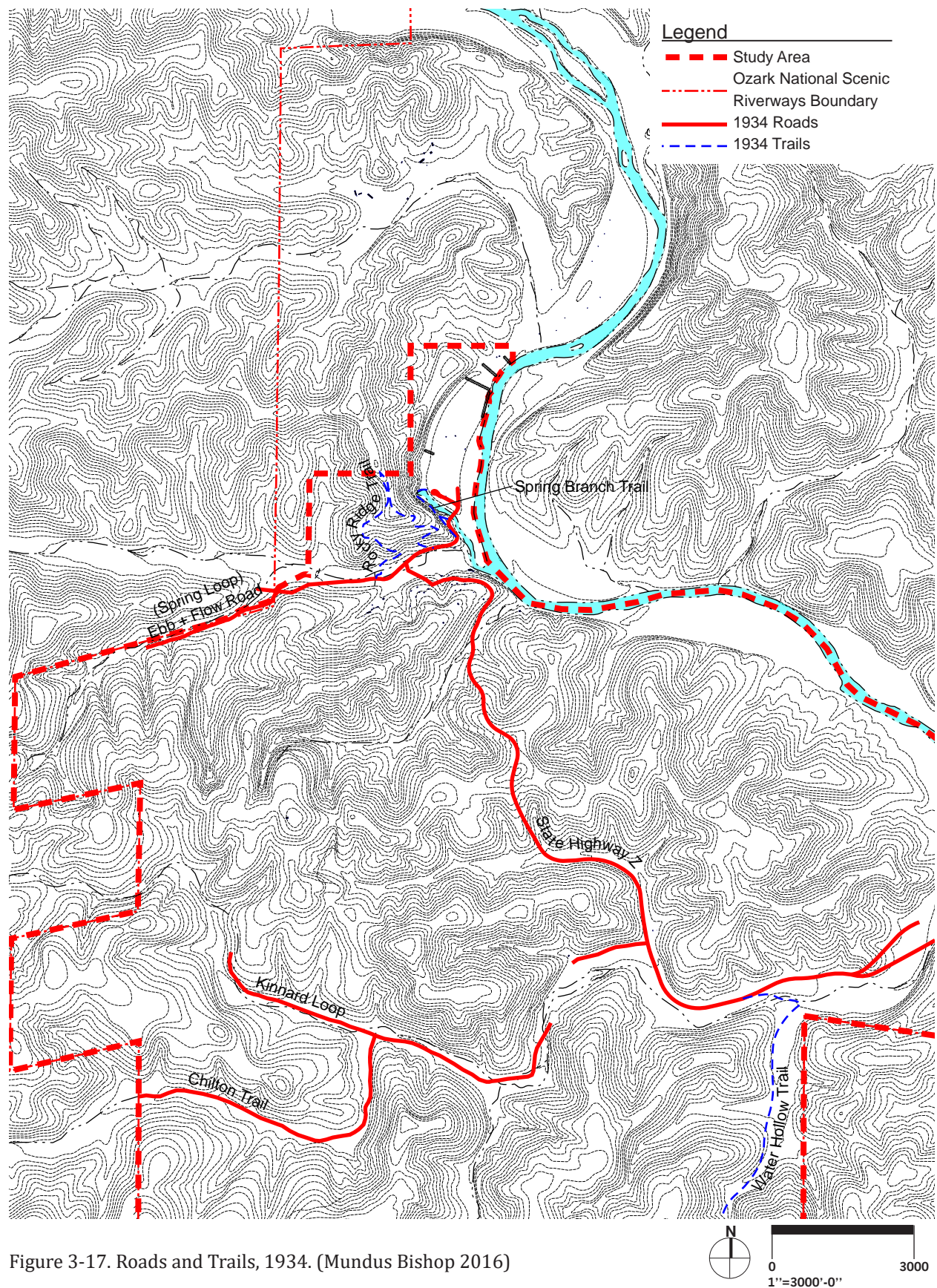


Figure 3-17. Roads and Trails, 1934. (Mundus Bishop 2016)

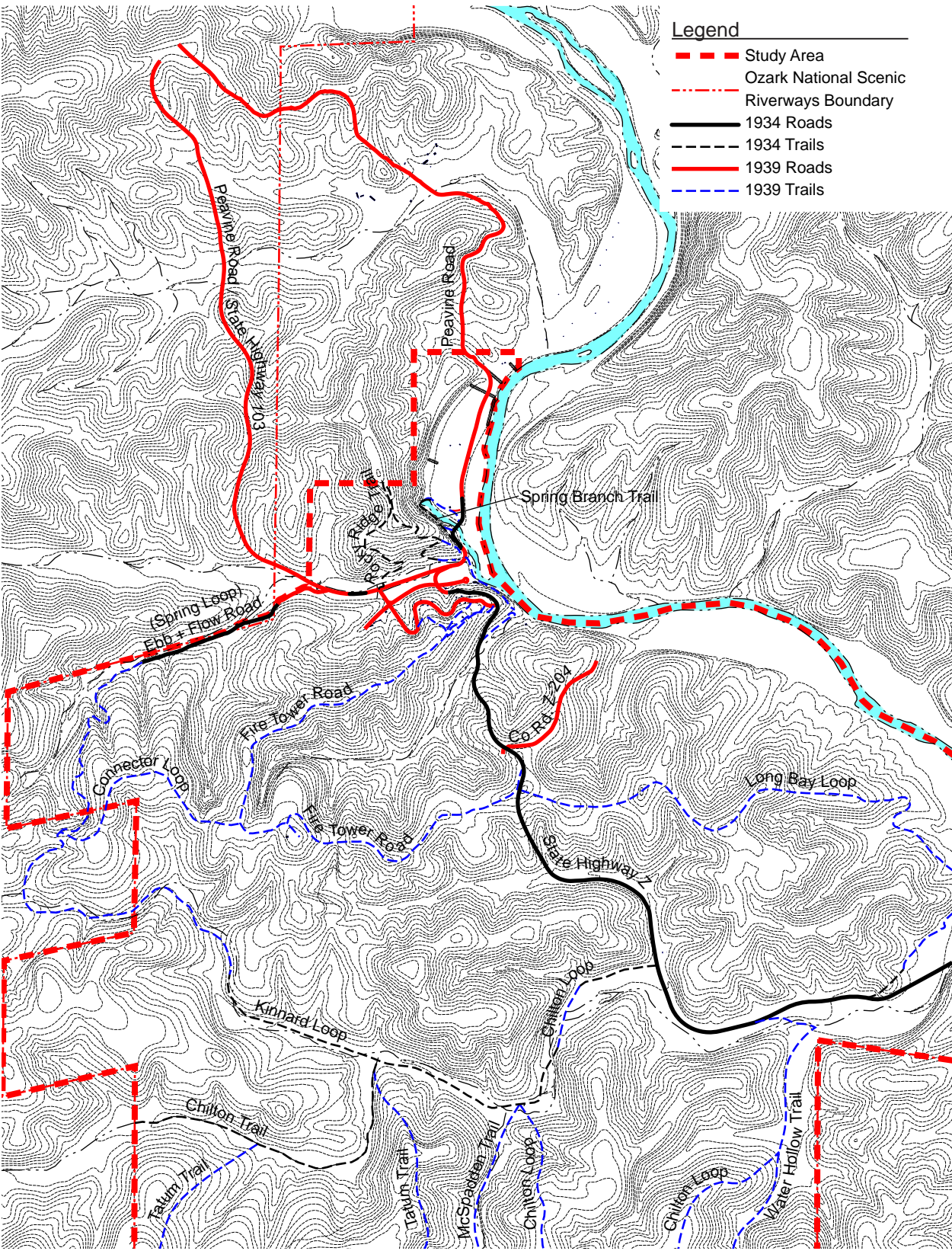
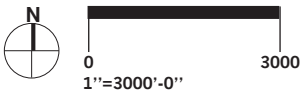


Figure 3-18. Roads and Trails built by the CCC and WPA, 1939. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



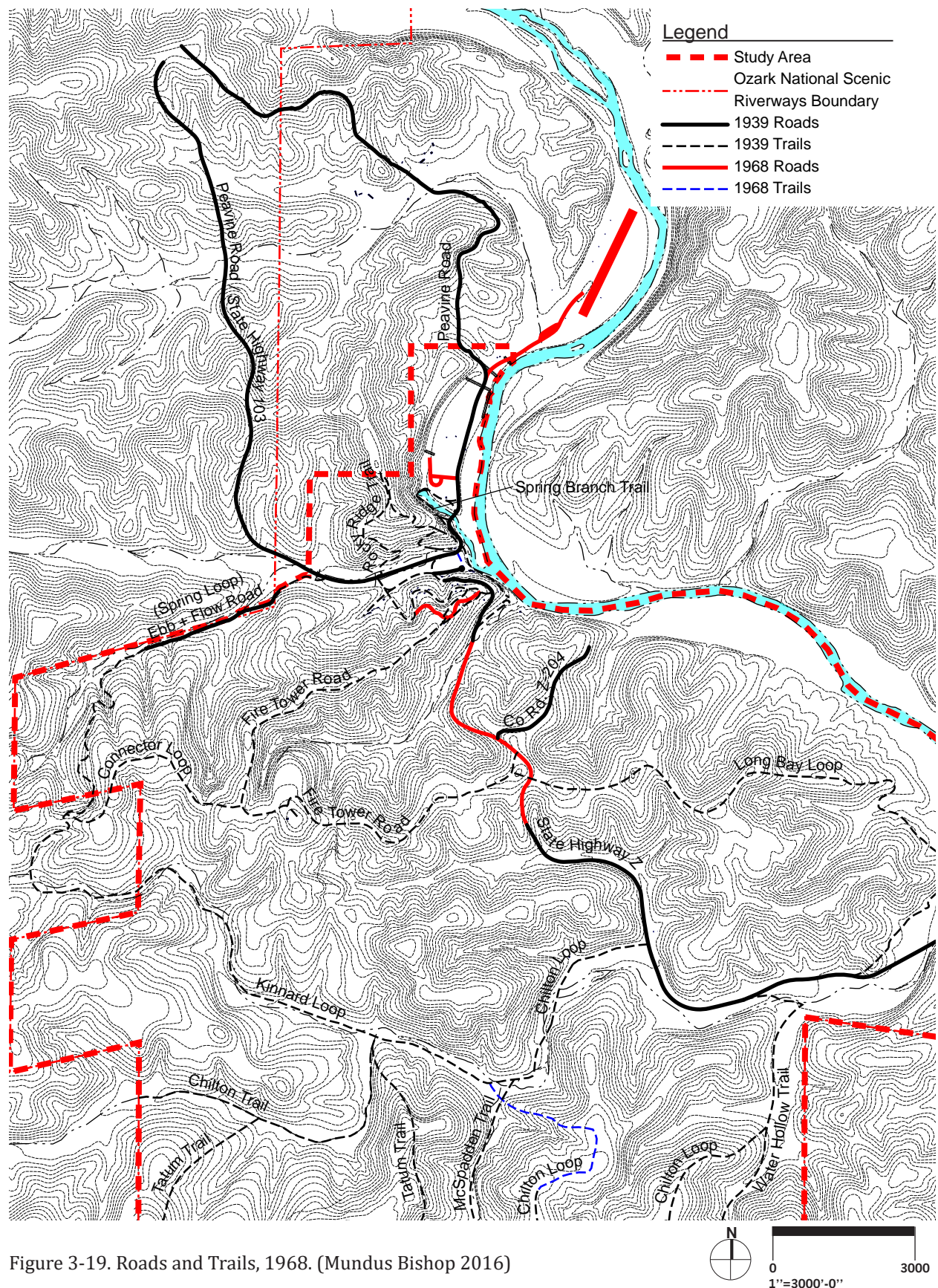


Figure 3-19. Roads and Trails, 1968. (Mundus Bishop 2016)

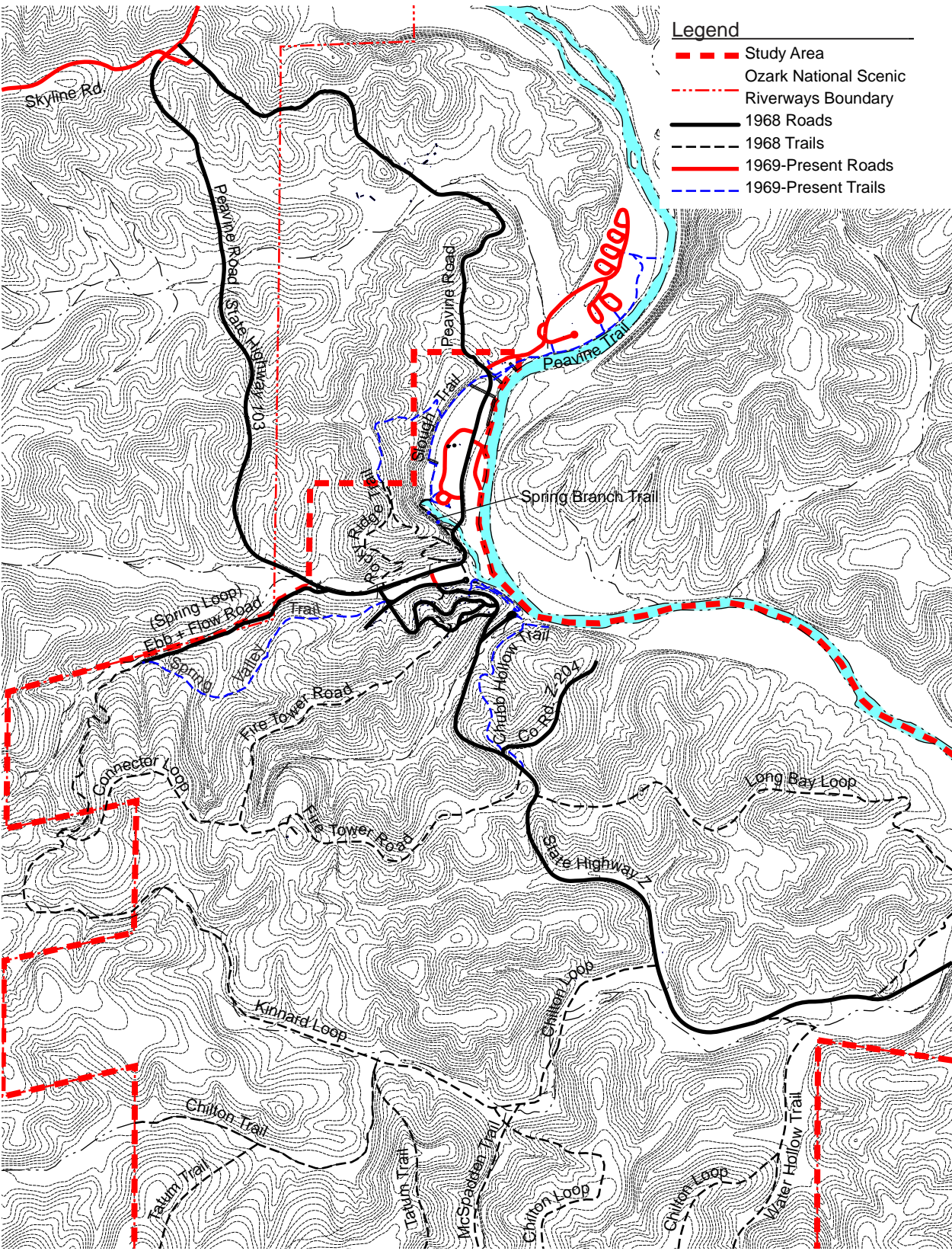


Figure 3-20. Roads and Trails, built by the NPS, 1969-Present. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-21. Designed elements were situated in response to the Current River. River overlooks and access were key components of the CCC designed landscape. These components remain today. (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-22. The study area includes two open, level playfields that contrast with the forested hillsides. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-23. Pedestrian circulation is primarily narrow and rugged recreational trails constructed by the CCC, such as the Big Spring Trail (above) Chubb Hollow Trail (below). (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-24. Built between 1957 and 1963, Peavine Pavilion (HS-428) was intended to be compatible with the earlier CCC buildings, but simpler and less expensive to build. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-25. May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) was built between 1949 and 1950 as the residence for the state park's first refuge manager. It is set within a large shaded lawn, surrounded by a post and wire fence, that dates from when the state park served as a wildlife conservation area. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

Buildings and Structures

The buildings and structures in this section include only those of the broader cultural landscape, outside the core development area and Big Spring. They include visitor facilities associated with Peavine Pavilion (HS-428), including Peavine Latrine; the May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) buildings and structures; the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404) and other fire protection features built by the CCC; the CCC Dump and Dump Incinerator (HS-432B); the CCC quarries and associated features; the water tower; and Chilton Creek Barn (HS-467).

Peavine Pavilion

The Peavine Pavilion (HS-428), at the north end of the study area, is set within a man-made clearing in a dense oak hickory forest, on a terrace overlooking the Current River. The clearing is mown grass with several large mature trees. In addition to the pavilion, the site includes a modern latrine, Peavine Latrine (#429), a small parking area, paths, a footbridge, and several contemporary small scale features such as lighting, grills, picnic tables, trash receptacles, and signage. Built between 1957 and 1963, Peavine Pavilion was similarly constructed to Big Spring Pavilion (HS-425). The design of these shelters was intended to be compatible with the earlier CCC buildings, but simpler and less expensive to build. The modern latrine was built by the NPS in the 1970s. The road was rerouted at the same time due to flooding, modifying its original alignment from between the pavilion and the river to the north side of the pavilion. The original road alignment is now a trail, leading to a contemporary footbridge. Other contemporary features include stone steps connecting the upper terrace where the pavilion is set to a lower terrace with a recreational lawn with a swing set, eight feet below. In 1993, a major flood damaged the Big Spring Pavilion, removing the structure

from its base. The pavilion was immediately reset. The Peavine Pavilion and its setting remain in original locations. However, the site has undergone many modifications including rerouting the road and addition of contemporary features. Some modifications occurred during the period of significance and others afterwards. Even with these modifications, Peavine Pavilion and its setting contribute to the cultural landscape and retain integrity.

May / Winters Quarters

The May / Winters Quarters (HS-444), at the southern end of the study area, was built by Missouri State Parks between 1949 and 1950 as the residence for the state park's first refuge manager, Chester Barnes. The site includes the residence set within a man-made clearing surrounded by a large shaded lawn. It is accessed by a gravel driveway that connects to the non-extant garage built at the same time, of which a concrete foundation remains. Modern structures include an outbuilding and shed, and several utilities added later, including a propane tank, satellite dish, utility poles, and overhead utility lines. Post and wire fencing from the time the state park served as a wildlife conservation area remains at the south side of the site. The site and residence remains similar to the period of significance, with only minor changes including the loss of the garage. The residence, garage foundation, driveway, and post and wire fencing are contributing features that reflect the importance of conservation to the park's early establishment.

Fire Tower / Lookout Tower

The Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404) is set on a high ridge with panoramic views in all directions, located near the center of the study area. Built by the CCC in 1934, the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower is one of several features constructed for forest fire



Figure 3-26. The Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404) is no longer used for fire monitoring and is closed to public use, however it continues to provide the historic vantage point of the 1930s and 1940s, with views of the Current River, the Courtois Hills and the surrounding forest.(Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 prevention and monitoring. Others are
 2 roads and trails, including the four-mile Fire
 3 Tower Trail. In addition to the Fire Tower /
 4 Lookout Tower, the site includes other CCC-
 5 built features from 1935: two privy sites
 6 of which concrete foundations over septic
 7 tanks remain, a low stone retaining wall, and
 8 portions of a low loose laid boulder wall. A
 9 concrete platform and twenty-five foot tall
 10 iron pole remain from the 1945 to 1950
 11 Radio Shed, the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower
 12 and associated structures remain in their
 13 original locations, although the structures are
 14 no mainly remnants of earlier features. The
 15 vegetation around the Fire Tower / Lookout
 16 Tower and on the adjacent hills has become
 17 more dense. The Fire Tower / Lookout Tower
 18 and site remains similar to the period of
 19 significance. Although it is no longer used for
 20 fire monitoring and is closed to public use,
 21 the tower continues to provide the historic
 22 vantage point of the 1930s and 1940s, eighty
 23 feet above the ground, with views of the
 24 Current River, the Courtois Hills and the
 25 surrounding forest. The Fire Tower / Lookout
 26 Tower and structures, and the remnants of
 27 the Radio Shed contribute to the cultural
 28 landscape.

30 Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge

31 The Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge is a
 32 two-lane wood bridge over Big Spring branch.
 33 The bridge has been in the same approximate
 34 location since the 1920s. The Missouri State
 35 Park Board first built the bridge as a floating
 36 wooden pontoon. It was damaged by the
 37 1928 flood and replaced in the 1930s. The
 38 WPA replaced the bridge circa 1940. The
 39 wood framing of the bridge was similar to the
 40 Chubb Hollow Foot Bridge (HS-456). The NPS
 41 replaced the bridge with its current structure
 42 in 1977, replacing the WPA bridge. The 1977
 43 bridge was in a different alignment from
 44 the historic, and required the removal of the
 45 WPA concession stand. In 1989, an asphalt
 46 overlay was added to Peavine Road, including

1 the Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge. No
 2 components of the early CCC bridge remain.
 3 The Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge is
 4 non-contributing.

6 Water Tower

7 This modern water tower is located at the
 8 edge of the CCC Camp, next to a gravel parking
 9 area. It is a non-contributing structure.

11 Analysis of Integrity

12 Buildings and structures of the study area
 13 represent all periods of development within
 14 Big Spring Historic District. This includes
 15 buildings, bridges, and structures constructed
 16 by the CCC and WPA during the 1930s to
 17 the 1940s, and 1950s features built by the
 18 State of Missouri. The NPS added modern
 19 latrines and bridges in the 1970s, that were
 20 a departure from the historic design and
 21 building pattern. The contributing buildings
 22 and structures retain integrity, and contribute
 23 to the cultural landscape.



Figure 3-27. The Dump Incinerator (HS-432B) was used to discard flammable construction debris. The Dump Incinerator, and surrounding CCC Dump, are extant from the period of significance. (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-28. One of seven stone Fountains (HS-712) in the study area. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

1 Small Scale Features

2
3 Contributing small scale features of the study
4 area include CCC built drinking Fountains
5 (HS-712), stone markers in parking areas,
6 stone curbs and retaining walls, and wildlife
7 fencing. These are all extant from the period
8 of significance. The Fountains, curbing
9 and walls enhance the overall character
10 and feeling of the historic district, as the
11 extensive and varied use of stone is a unifying
12 characteristic. Wildlife fencing is an important
13 remnant depicting the area's original use
14 as a preserve, is extant from the period of
15 significance, and has had few modifications.
16
17 Additional small scale features that post-date
18 the period of significance include features
19 that provide safety and infrastructure, clarify
20 access, improve visitor experience, and assist
21 in interpretation. These features include
22 timber and concrete stairs, regulatory signs,
23 utility infrastructure (culverts, propane
24 tanks, utility poles, overhead utility lines,
25 utility boxes and meters, ac units, hydrants,
26 etc.), lighting, fences, railings, gates, picnic
27 tables, benches, trash receptacles, mailboxes,
28 flag poles, play equipment, fire pits, grills,
29 commemorative plaques, trail markers,
30 bulletin boards, and interpretive waysides.
31 Most of the modern, non-contributing
32 features are associated with buildings or
33 structures and do not detract from the
34 cultural landscape.

35

36 Fountains (HS-712)

37 Seven rustic style stone drinking Fountains
38 were built by the CCC between 1934 and
39 1937. Fountain #1 is at the Big Spring
40 Pavilion (HS-425); Fountain #2 is centrally
41 located at the Museum (HS-420); Fountain
42 #3 is at the Picnic Shelter (HS-496) near the
43 cabins; four are at Chubb Hollow, Fountain #4
44 is near the Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House
45 (HS-427); Fountain #5 is at the parking area;
46 Fountain #6 and #7 are in the campground.

1 The Fountains are rough-cut stone with one
2 step at the base and a concrete basin on top.
3 They are in varying stages of disrepair, but
4 contribute to the cultural landscape.

5

6 CCC Stone Curbs and Markers

7 The CCC installed a combination of stone
8 curbs and markers to edge gravel parking
9 areas. Ten to fourteen inch wide stone curbs
10 remain at the Main Parking Area (HS-714)
11 and at the parallel parking areas for the
12 cabins. Originally, the stone curbs were eight
13 inches above the adjacent pavement. After
14 numerous asphalt overlays, most of the stone
15 curbs only retain an inch or two of separation,
16 and are in poor condition. Stone markers
17 define the parking areas at Big Spring and
18 Chubb Hollow parking areas. The Chubb
19 Hollow stone markers date to the CCC period.
20 The Big Spring markers were added in the
21 1980s and are non-contributing.

22

23 CCC Stone Walls

24 The CCC built mortared native stone retaining
25 walls to stabilize slopes and to provide
26 pedestrian trails and access. Retaining
27 walls are throughout the historic district,
28 allowing for parking areas and buildings to be
29 integrated into the hillsides.

30

31 Today, the mortared native stone retaining
32 walls at parking areas, buildings, and at Big
33 Spring remain. Many are in disrepair with
34 failing mortar joints and damaged stones.
35 While minor maintenance has occurred
36 to repair the existing walls, the CCC stone
37 retaining walls remain largely as they did
38 during the period of significance. There is an
39 upcoming project to stabilize and repair the
40 masonry of the stone retaining walls at the
41 Dining Lodge and Entrance.

42

43 CCC Stone Culverts and Water Crossings

44 The CCC built native stone culverts to direct
45 water under roads and trails. Culverts are
46 throughout the historic district, and are
47 typically modest in scale.



Figure 3-29. CCC stone retaining wall near the Dining Lodge (HS-422). (Mundus Bishop 2016)



Figure 3-30. The CCC stone retaining curb at the Main Parking Area (HS-714) is in fair to poor condition. (Mundus Bishop 2016)

1 Today, the stone culverts at the State Highway
2 Z, at Chubb Hollow and the intersection with
3 Peavine Road, remain. Many culverts and
4 stone water crossings located along the trail
5 system are in disrepair with failing stones
6 and areas of wash-out. Maintenance has
7 occurred to repair the culverts in the core
8 development area, but the stone culverts and
9 water crossings along many of the trails are in
10 poor condition.

11

12 Wildlife Fencing

13 Wildlife fencing is present extensively in
14 the southern portion of the study area,
15 particularly on the eastern side of Highway
16 Z between the hillside quarry and Chubb
17 Hollow. An extant section of fence extends
18 behind the May / Winters Quarters (HS-
19 444), where the game warden once lived,
20 south to the CCC Rock Quarry (HS-700). The
21 fencing was built in the 1920s as part of early
22 conservation efforts to improve turkey and
23 deer populations. Extant fence sections are
24 contributing and retain integrity.

25

26 Analysis of Integrity

27 The Fountains (HS-422), stone markers,
28 stone curbs, stone walls, stone culverts and
29 water crossings, and wildlife fencing are
30 contributing features that are extant from
31 the period of significance. Since the period
32 of significance, only minor maintenance to
33 repair masonry features has occurred. The
34 contributing small scale features retain
35 integrity.

36

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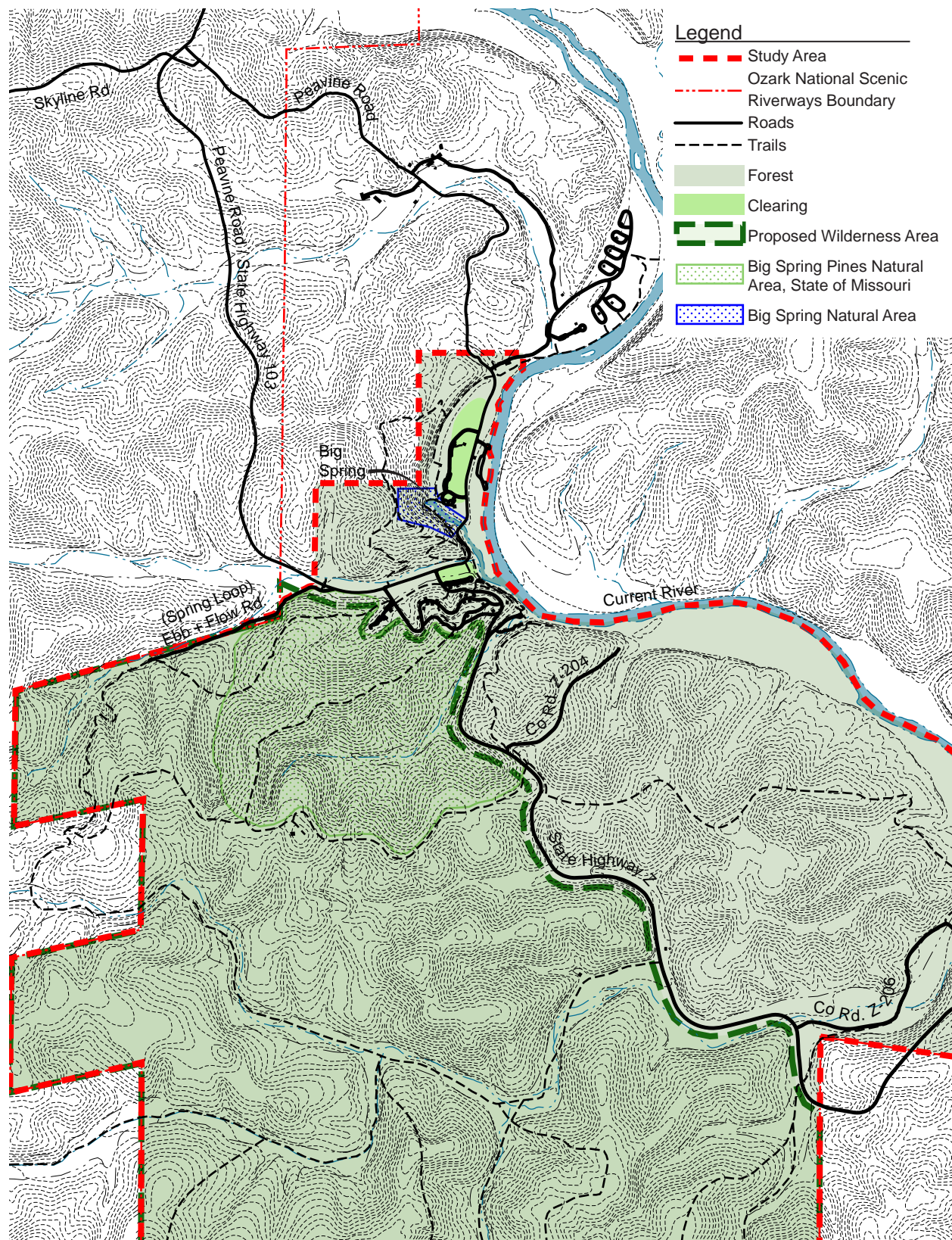


Figure 3-31. Vegetation types include oak hickory forest as an upland plant community on the upper slopes and ridges, portions of mown lawn, and a lowland streambank plant community along the Current River: (Mundus Bishop 2016)

1 Vegetation

2
3 The vegetation of the study area includes oak
4 hickory forest, streambank vegetation, two
5 areas of open mown lawn, and maintained
6 areas that combine lawn and shade trees.

7
8 The oak hickory forest is an upland plant
9 community on the upper slopes and ridges of
10 the Current River. It consists of black, white
11 and red oak; Ozark pignut; and shagbark and
12 mockernut hickory. Understory plants include
13 high and low-bush huckleberry, smooth
14 sumac, sassafras, cinquefoil, and dwarf iris.

15
16 The streambank community is a lowland
17 plant community on the lower banks of the
18 Current River. It consists of silver maples and
19 cottonwoods, with a number of herbaceous
20 species, including clearweed, green-headed
21 cone flower, and leatherwood. A gravel bar in
22 the Current River consists of Ward's willow,
23 witch hazel, alder, and sycamore trees. Swamp
24 dogwood, water willow, and chairmaker's
25 rush are also common.

26
27 Several areas are developed and maintained
28 as open lawn or play fields with shade trees.
29 The Big Spring picnic area, playfield at the
30 Dining Lodge, campgrounds and picnic areas
31 at Chubb Hollow, picnic area at Peavine
32 Pavilion, and the May / Winters Quarters (HS-
33 444) have maintained landscapes. Planted
34 trees include pines, hackberries, and oak.
35 A planted row of shade trees grows along
36 Peavine Road near the Big Spring picnic area.
37 A detailed description of vegetation within
38 each of these areas is included in the core
39 development area and Big Spring character
40 areas.

41
42 The park utilizes prescribed fires in
43 accordance the park burn plan. Prescribed
44 burn units include areas around the Cabins. A
45 few non-native cedars exist, and the park has
46 some, but not many, invasive trees.

1 Analysis of Integrity

2 The present-day patterns and type of
3 vegetation within the study area remains
4 similar to the period of significance and
5 retains integrity. The dense oak hickory forest
6 remains dominant in the natural, primitive,
7 and resource-based recreation zones. Man-
8 made patterns of clearings in the developed
9 areas remain similar to historic patterns.
10 Some encroachment of forest has occurred,
11 particularly at the CCC Rock Quarry (HS-700).



Figure 3-32. The vegetation within the study area includes oak hickory forest on the upper elevations, and streambank vegetation along the Current River. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

Matrix 3-1. Study Area Matrix - Archeological Sites

CHUBB HOLLOW			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Chubb Hollow Archeological Site	Archeological site is a concentration of prehistoric human activity, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Includes evidence of intermittent occupation from the Late Archaic to Mississippian stages.	Good / Fair	Contributing
CAMP HAINES			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Camp Haines (1933)	CCC first permanent camp named after Company 1710's commanding officer, Lieutenant P.C. Haines. Constructed barracks and other buildings located on hillside in present-day cabin area. Evidence of ground disturbance, and possibly the remnant of a washing station.	Unknown	Contributing
CCC CAMP			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Site (1935)	Building foundations and other remnants remain, including concrete foundations, cellar depressions, and debris associated with camp life, such as jars, cans, loose bricks, and rubble.	Good	Contributing
CCC Road Remnant (1935)	12' wide dirt path.		Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Dining Hall Remnant (HS-702) (1935)	Concrete dock 3'-8"x9'-10"x6'-6" has poured concrete base and metal pipe rails on top. The dock was at the rear of the CCC Dining Hall, and was the location for trash receptacles.	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Foundation (HS-703) (1935)	Poured concrete 20' x 20' is set into hillside. It is 8' tall on one side and 1'-2" on the opposite.	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Fire Ring (HS-704) (1935)	Mortar and stone elliptical structure measures 10'-10" x 8'-7" with a varying height.	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Trough Structure (HS-705) (1935)	Poured concrete basin measures 3'-8" x 6'-0" x 1'-8".	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Retaining Wall (HS-706) (1935)	Dry laid stone wall measures 12' x 14' x 3'. It extends from the trough structure.	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Water Tower Posts (HS-707) (1935)	Four poured concrete square posts, each measures 2'x2' and forms a 10'x9'-6" area. This is the former location of the Big Spring Water Tower, which fed water to the Pump House (HS-443) and ultimately to the park.	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Concrete Slab Foundation (HS-708) (1935)	Poured concrete slab measures 25'x21' and stands 3'-4" on the lower side of the hill. It was either a part of the social hall or a shower house.	Good	Contributing



Figure 3-33. A dense oak hickory forest is the dominant vegetation type throughout the study area. (Mundus Bishop 2015)

CCC CAMP			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Shower House (HS-709) (1935)	Three poured concrete walls measure 60'x19'x1'-6". Portions of the middle wall are broken.	Good	Contributing
CCC Camp Ruin Septic Tanks (HS-710) (1935)	Poured concrete slab measures 18'x7'. Three privy holes each measure 32'x32' and are covered with sheet metal nailed into concrete.	Good	Contributing
Imhoff Tank Foundation (HS-423A)	Poured concrete slab.	Fair	Contributing
Miscellaneous Debris	Pieces of concrete and clay pipe are scattered on the ground.	Good	Contributing
Vegetation	Dense oak hickory forest surrounds the CCC Camp Ruin Site with no visible clearing. Vegetation has encroached on building remnants.	Fair	Contributing

CCC QUARRY			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
CCC Rock Quarry (HS-700) (1933)	Located near present-day County Road Z-206, blast evidence remains from when the CCC used dynamite to remove limestone rock from the hillside. The rock bed cut is approximately 200 meters. This quarry provided much of the limestone material that defines the Big Spring Historic District character.	Good	Contributing
CCC Powder Magazine (HS-701) (1933; 2009)	Near the CCC Rock Quarry (HS-700) is a small wooden powder magazine with a corrugated metal roof and sides. It was originally used to store gunpowder. It was structurally stabilized in 2009.	Good	Contributing
Dynamite Box (1933; 2009)	Near the CCC Rock Quarry (HS-700) is a container with corrugated metal sides. It is elevated on a wooden frame with a wooden overhead structure. It was originally used to store dynamite. It was structurally stabilized in 2009.	Good	Contributing
Fire Tower Rock Quarry (HS-1404E) (ca. 1935)	Located near the present-day Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (approximately 750' southeast) is an area with an exposed rock seam where loose limestone and flagstone was removed from the surface, rather than being excavated. A steel stone chisel remains on site near the exposed rock.	Good	Contributing

Matrix 3-2. Study Area Matrix - Circulation

CIRCULATION			
Vehicular			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Peavine Road / State Highway 103 (1920s)	Primary vehicular access to the park from Van Buren. Two-lane, 24' wide asphalt paved road extends from entrance building, across Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge, where it parallels the Current River and creates a loop outside of the study area. The road is 6.17 miles in length within the study area.	Good	Contributing
State Highway Z (State Highway 103 to south park boundary) (Before 1927)	Two-lane, 20' wide asphalt paved road extends from park's south boundary and terminates at Peavine Road / State Highway 103. Outside the study area, Highway Z parallels the Current River on its west bank. The road is 2.96 miles in length within the study area.	Fair	Contributing
Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge	re: Building and Structures		
County Road Z-206 (1934 to 1936)	Gravel surfaced road connects to Highway Z at both ends and provides access to CCC Rock Quarry. The road is .63 miles in length within the study area.	Fair to Poor	Contributing
County Road Z-204 (1934 to 1936)	Asphalt surfaced road extends from State Highway Z east toward the Current River. The road is .64 miles in length.	Good	Contributing
Cabin Road System (HS-401B) (1937)	12' wide asphalt paved loop road extends from State Highway 103 and connects to Highway Z. A combination of parallel and pull-in gravel parking areas at cabins are lined with stone curbs and stone retaining walls. The .69 mile north segment is asphalt paved. The .32 mile south segment is gravel paved.	Good	Contributing
Big Spring Picnic Loop Drive (1989 to 1990)	Two-lane, 24' wide asphalt paved road. Portions of the parking areas have large boulders that contain traffic and flush native stone paving that delineates parking spaces. The road is .51 miles in length.	Good	Non-contributing
Chubb Hollow Road (1934 to 1995)	Two-lane, 18' wide asphalt paved road extends from State Highway Z to the Chubb Hollow parking turn-around. The road is .13 miles in length.	Good	Contributing
Ebb and Flow Road (before 1927; improved 1934 to 1936)	Gravel surfaced service drive extends from the Entrance Building (HS-432) southwest, through the CCC Dump to the Ebb and Flow Spring. The proximity of the road to the dump may put archeological and cultural resources at risk. Outside of the study area the road connects to Fire Tower Road (Tower Trail). The service road is closed to public vehicular traffic. The road is .60 miles in length within the study area.	Fair	Contributing

CIRCULATION			
Vehicular			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Fire Tower Road (Tower Trail) (1934)	North segment: gravel surfaced service drive accesses the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower. The service road is closed to public vehicular traffic. It is 1.51 miles in length.	Good	Contributing
	South segment: grass surfaced service drive extends from Highway Z through the CCC Camp Ruins and connects to the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower. The service road is closed to public vehicular traffic. It is 1.18 miles in length.	Good	Contributing
Maintenance Area Entry Drive (1935; expanded after 1978)	16' wide gravel drive is boulder lined with a gated entrance. Access is from the asphalt paved cabin loop drive, off Peavine Road \ State Highway 103. The access drive is .13 miles in length.	Good	Non-contributing
Drive at Peavine	24' wide asphalt drive extends from Peavine Road to the campground outside of the study area.	Good	Non-contributing
Parking at Peavine	Eighteen asphalt head-in parking stalls have concrete wheel stops. Two stalls are accessible.	Good	Non-contributing
May / Winters Quarters Driveway	10' wide, single lane, gravel drive from State Highway Z becomes less apparent at garage foundation.	Fair	Contributing

Pedestrian			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Ebb and Flow Road (Spring Loop) (Before 1927; improved 1934 to 1936)	re: Vehicular Circulation. 2.0 miles. It extends through the CCC Dump. This proximity may put archeological and cultural resources at risk. Connects with the Kinnard Trail.	Fair	Contributing
Fire Tower Road (Tower Trail) (1934 to 1936)	re: Vehicular Circulation. 2.69 mile looped trail, also known as CCC Loop and Lookout Loop.	Good	Contributing
Peavine Trail (1970s)	North south trail extends from Peavine Road to the campground. South of Peavine Road it connects with the Slough Trail. It follows an old road bed for .1 miles, south of the pavilion.	Good	Non-contributing
Cabin Path System and Stairs (HS-713) (1934 to 1938)	System of hiking trails with long flights of mortared stone steps to Cabins #401-#407 (HS-401 - HS-407), #411-#413 (HS-411 - HS-413), #422 (HS-422), and #428 (HS-428). The paths connect the cabin area to the Dining Lodge (HS-422), with routes from Cabins #401 (HS-401), #404 (HS-404) / #410 (HS-410) and #413 (HS-413). Walk-in CCC Camp #1 and Chubb Hollow also have a series of stone steps.	Fair	Contributing

Pedestrian			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Ebb and Flow Road (Spring Loop) (Before 1927; improved 1934 to 1936)	re: Vehicular Circulation. 2.0 miles. It extends through the CCC Dump. This proximity may put archeological and cultural resources at risk. Connects with the Kinnard Trail.	Fair	Contributing
Fire Tower Road (Tower Trail) (1934 to 1936)	re: Vehicular Circulation. 2.69 mile looped trail, also known as CCC Loop and Lookout Loop.	Good	Contributing
Peavine Trail (1970s)	North south trail extends from Peavine Road to the campground. South of Peavine Road it connects with the Slough Trail. It follows an old road bed for .1 miles, south of the pavilion.	Good	Non-contributing
Cabin Path System and Stairs (HS-713) (1934 to 1938)	System of hiking trails with long flights of mortared stone steps to Cabins #401-#407 (HS-401 - HS-407), #411-#413 (HS-411 - HS-413), #422 (HS-422), and #428 (HS-428). The paths connect the cabin area to the Dining Lodge (HS-422), with routes from Cabins #401 (HS-401), #404 (HS-404) / #410 (HS-410) and #413 (HS-413). Walk-in CCC Camp #1 and Chubb Hollow also have a series of stone steps.	Fair	Contributing
Upper and Lower Chubb Trails (1934 to 1936)	A 1/2-mile trail from the Dining Lodge (HS-422) to Chubb Hollow. Upper trail on top of the bluff overlooking the Current River, and lower trail along the river's edge. Two wooden platforms (1970s) overlook the Current River.	Good	Contributing = Upper Non-contributing = Lower
Chubb Hollow Trail (1934 to 1936)	Connects to Chubb Hollow Open Shelter House (HS-427). A .76 mile trail extends to Fire Tower Road (Tower Trail) and County Road Z-204. Two footbridges, one built by CCC and other in 1970s.	Good	Contributing
Spring Branch Trail (Before 1927; modified by 1936; modified in 40s, 60s, 70s, and 80s)	Trail extends from the Dining Lodge (HS-422) past the Latrine (HS-423) along the west bank of Big Spring branch. Trail is composed of several different surfacing types, re: Big Spring landscape character area.	Good to Fair, varies	Contributing
Slough Trail (1999 to 2000)	8' to 10' wide trail is .58 miles in length. It extends from Big Spring north along the two extant Big Spring Stone Dikes (HS-711) - #3 and #5. A portion of the trail is mortared stone and is in good condition. The portion of the path on Big Spring Stone Dike #5 is stone rubble and soil; it is in fair condition. The portion of the path between Big Spring Stone Dikes #3 and #5 is located in a clearing that is likely an old road bed or buried utility corridor. Along Big Spring Stone Dikes #3, the path is rubble embankment and is in fair condition.	Good to Fair, varies	Non-contributing
Rocky Ridge Trail (Before 1927; 1933; post 1957)	Steep narrow trail extends from Peavine Road / State Highway 103 at the Latrine (HS-423) to the top of the ridge above Big Spring and extends to the Slough Trail. The 1.22 mile trail has many CCC stone steps and walls.	Fair	Contributing

Pedestrian			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Peavine Trail System	Five foot wide concrete sidewalk connects Peavine Pavilion (HS-428) with parking. Five foot wide sidewalk connects Peavine Pavilion to stairs, Peavine Latrine, and the concrete pad with drinking fountain.	Good	Non-contributing
Steps to River at Peavine	Eight foot wide stone path with eighteen steps down to the Current River. Six inch height stone curb and wood railing on both sides. Some steps have been repaired with concrete.	Fair (mortar and concrete is loose)	Non-contributing
Peavine Trail	North south trail extends from Peavine Road to the campground. South of Peavine Road it connects with the Slough Trail.	Good	Non-contributing
Fire Tower Road	10' to 12' wide trail, gravel surfaced connects Highway Z to Fire Tower and loops back to CCC Camp. Between Highway Z and Fire Tower, the trail is a one-way service road (2-track). Some damage due to erosion.	Good	Contributing
Chilton Trail	Narrow one-lane dirt track, 12 to 15' wide. Cleared tree corridor varies between 24 to 30' wide. West of the Chilton Creek Barn there are several water crossings where the trail is washed out. Trail is visible and followed visually due to cleared trees from the road corridor.	Varies, poor to fair condition.	Contributing
Tatum Trail	The trailhead for Tatum Trail is difficult to locate, since it has been washed out by flooding and the valley is heavily overgrown with woody vegetation. Lower portion of the loop is narrow, dirt at 5 to 8' wide. The upper portion of the trail is dirt and is a variety of widths, in places it is narrow at 8' and others it is wide at 15' and feels more like an old road. The upper portion of the trail has a noticeable crest and deep swales on either side, approximately 12" deep. The trail ends at private property at the south.	Varies, poor to fair condition.	Contributing
Kinnard Loop	Reads as an old road and is narrow, approximately 15' wide, set within a larger cleared corridor 25'. Dirt surface covered with grasses and non-woody vegetation. Swales occur intermittently on both sides of the trail.	Fair	Contributing
McSpadden Trail	Trailhead is missing, washed out by recurring floods. Trail is evident in places but not easily followed, and appears to end at small spring and pool. This trail reads as trail and is 5' clear at the widest, most legible point.	Poor	Contributing
Chilton Loop	Reads as old road, ditches on both sides, vary from 6 to 10" in depth, slight crown to the trail. 14 to 16' wide, cleared corridor of 20' to 30' but whole corridor is covered with tall non-woody vegetation. Dirt surface, with stone water crossings in the hollow.	Fair / Poor	Contributing

Pedestrian			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Water Hollow Trail	Trailhead and trail are missing, unable to find a definite route although it is visible as a trace in some places.	Poor	Contributing
Long Bay Loop	Narrow, 8 to 10' dirt, rutted / eroded by water throughout. Portions are washed out in lower sections. Upper end of trail is across Highway Z and downhill from Fire Tower Road.	Fair / Poor	Contributing
Connector Loop	Gravel-surfaced, approximately 15' wide, set within a larger cleared corridor 25'.	Good / Fair	Contributing
Spring Loop	Gravel-surfaced, approximately 15' wide.	Good / Fair	Contributing

Matrix 3-3. Study Area Matrix - Buildings and Structures

PEAVINE			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Peavine Pavilion (HS-428) (1945 to 1946)	Open, timber-framed picnic shelter 21'-4"x41'-4" with wood shingled hip roof is supported on square columns. Two interior brick chimneys with two grills and a sink at one end. Concrete floor. 4' wide concrete sidewalk surrounds all sides of the Peavine Pavilion (HS-428).	Fair (horizontal railings have some dry rot, some rot as base of columns, not ABA compliant)	Contributing
Peavine Latrine (1970 to 1975)	Restroom has board and batten siding and an asphalt shingled gable roof. One exterior drinking fountain.	Good	Non-contributing
Footbridge	Wood footbridge crosses drainage channel.		
MAY / WINTERS QUARTERS			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) (1949 to 1950)	Bungalow style, single story, gable roof, wood frame house 32'-6"x31'-6" is built on a concrete foundation with two cross gable porches, and an interior brick chimney. The open front porch is 10'x6' and screened back is 5'x15'. Both porches have four (4) concrete steps. The quarters has single hung windows, asphalt shingles, and is painted white. It once housed the state park's game warden.	Good	Contributing
May / Winters Quarters Garage Foundation (HS-444A) (1949 to 1950)	Raised 24" concrete foundation with asphalt paved interior meets grade on uphill side. An entrance ramp is cut stone with a stone edge on both sides. Two concrete steps lead up to the garage foundation.	Fair	Contributing
May / Winters Quarters Outbuilding (ca. 2000)	Modern concrete block building 8'x10' has a ramp to a single door and a back window.	Good	Non-contributing

MAY / WINTERS QUARTERS			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Shed (pre 1976)	Single story, modern shed with vertical board and batten siding, and a tin roof.	Fair / poor (window panes missing; wood siding is rotting)	Non-contributing
CCC DUMP			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Dump Incinerator (HS-432B) (1934 to 1939)	Coursed stone chimney with a terra cotta liner and steel door. Located near the CCC Dump site, southwest of the core development area.	Fair	Contributing
FIRE TOWER			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404) (1934)	80' steel lookout tower with a hip roof and metal panel walls has metal steps to the top. It was used by the CCC to monitor fire activity with windows on each elevation. It is not currently open due to safety concerns. It is located on a high ridge with panoramic views in all directions. Over 70 years of graffiti, including from the CCC-era, is on the interior of the structure.	Good / fair	Contributing
Fire Tower Privy Sites #1 (HS-1404C) and #2 (HS-1404D) (1935)	Concrete foundation remnants over septic tanks, 75' from Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404)	Remnant	Contributing
Fire Tower Stone Retaining Wall (HS-1404F) (1935)	Low stone retaining wall located west of the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404) and extends north south into the woods.	Remnant	Contributing
Fire Tower Radio Shed Site (HS-1404G) (1945 to 1950)	A concrete platform and a 25' high iron pole, south of the Fire Tower / Lookout Tower (HS-1404), remains from where the radio shed once stood.	Remnant	Contributing
BIG SPRING BRANCH VEHICULAR BRIDGE			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Big Spring Branch Vehicular Bridge (1920s; 1930s; 1970s; 1989)	Two-lane asphalt paved wood bridge with timber posts, framing, decking, and rails. A separated and elevated wood deck on the north side is a pedestrian route.	Poor	Non-contributing
WATER TOWER			
Feature	Description	Condition	"Contributing / Non-Contributing"
Water Tower	Modern tower is at the edge of the CCC Camp Ruin, next to a gravel parking area.	Good	Non-contributing

Matrix 3-4. Study Area Matrix - Small Scale Features

PEAVINE			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Lighting	15' tall wood posts with square light fixtures.	Fair (post is rotting)	Non-contributing
Play Area	Swing set with four swings is downhill from Peavine Pavilion (HS-428) in a level area with wood edging. One swing is missing.	Fair / poor (remove trees from fall area)	Contributing
Grills	Two standard square elevated pits	Good	Non-contributing
Picnic tables	Eight picnic tables are inside Peavine Pavilion (HS-428); four picnic tables are outside.	Good	Non-contributing
Kiosk	Standard wood kiosk has asphalt shingled gable roof.	Good	Non-contributing
MAY / WINTERS QUARTERS			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Wildlife fencing (1949 to 1950)	South of May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) are metal stakes with 6" wire mesh. It extends east west and connects to a wire mesh gate at the driveway entrance, and follows the road west of May / Winters Quarters.	Poor / fair	Contributing
Propane Tank	Tank set on concrete.	Good	Non-contributing
CCC DUMP			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
CCC Dump (1934 to 1936)	Dump site where the CCC discarded camp trash. Within this area is a stone and mortar Dump Incinerator (HS-432B) that was built by the CCC.	Fair	Contributing

Matrix 3-5. Study Area Matrix - Vegetation

PEAVINE			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Lawn	Mown lawn around buildings and structures, and at playground.	Good	Contributing
Forest Vegetation	Predominately red and white oak forest with hickory trees. Several red oaks surround Peavine Pavilion.	Good	Contributing
River Vegetation	Cottonwood, sassafras and willow are along the river edge.	Good	Contributing

MAY / WINTERS QUARTERS			
Feature	Description	Condition	Contributing / Non-Contributing
Clearing	The May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) is in a clearing in the forest. The open grass lawn has several tall yellow pine, red oak, and hackberry trees.	Good	Contributing
Foundation planting	Boulder edged flower beds around May / Winters Quarters (HS-444) foundation with lilac, peony, and iris.	Poor	Non-contributing
Forest	The forest is predominately red and white oak.	Good to Fair	Contributing



Figure 3-34. Entrance Building (HS-432) (Mundus Bishop 2015)



Figure 3-35. The Maintenance Area is tucked into a sloping forested hillside to screen it from view. (Mundus Bishop 2015)